WHEN AMBASSADOR DUDLEY GOES A-VISITING.

Cordial Reception on Ships of Other Nations as Well as Our Own-British and American Residents Entertain at a Smoker Competition for Engineering Forces

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 16 .- Irving B Dudley, the American Ambassador, visited to-day the Connecticut, the flagship of Rear Admiral Evans, and the Georgia, Minnesota and the Alabama, resactively the flagships of Rear Admirals Emory, Thomas and Sperry.
He visited also the Brazilian flagship, the

German cruiser Bremen and the Italian cruiser Puglià.

The usual Ambassadorial salute was fired by the ships visited, with the result that the uproar resembled in a lesser degree that which marked the arrival of the fleet last Sunday. The Ambassador's visits to the American ships were made the occasion of joyous times, and his reception aboard the ships of other nationalities was fully as cordial as on board the vessels of his own nation.

A smoker in honor of the Americans was given this evening by the British and American residents of the capital at Fluminense Park. Two hundred and fifty American officers were present. Music was given by the bands from four of the American warships. There were theatrical performances, songs and speeches. The entertainment was a great success.

Admiral Evans has ordered a competition to ascertain the qualities of the engineering forces of the ships. Extra liberty will be given to the men who win. Admiral Evans will ask the Navy Department to provide a money prize, as is now done in the case

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senhor Joaquim Nabuco, the Brazilian Ambassador, received to-day a cablegram from the Minlater of Foreign Affairs giving the toast of President Alfonso Penna of Brazil at the luncheon yesterday to the officers of the American fleet. The toast follows:

"The warm and brotherly welcome which the people of the capital of the republic have given to the powerful American fleet will have proved to all how deep and sincere is the sympathy and friendship that moves the Brazilian nation with regard to her great and prosperous sister of North

"Those are not ephemeral and occasional sentiments. They came to us from the cradle of our nationality, always growing progressively in the course of time and ever oinding more closely the friendly ties and the economic relations of the two countries.

"When the South American nations pro claimed independence in that first moment of doubt and vacillation as to the future the encouragement of the young American republic came to us with the solemn declaration of indestructible solidarity among the peoples of the New World issued by the voice of her great President Monroe, whose name shines in history as that of a states man of far reaching sight and of rare politi-

The long and difficult cruise of the powerful fleet to which Brazil is host to-day, its mission of going around the whole American continent, constitutes a new and magnificent demonstration of the unsurpassable vigor and of the extraordinary energy of the great people, friends of

"With my ardent and sincere wishes that the navigation of the friendly fleet continues to be an unbroken record of favorable circumstances I raise my glass in honor of the glorious American navy, for the prosperity of the United States of America and for the personal welfare of her nent chief and great statesman, Presi

Secretary Root has requested Ambassador Dudley to express to Baron Rio Branco, the Foreign Minister, his kind personal regards and the hearty appreciation of the American Government and himself of the cordial hospitality with which the American fleet is being received by the President and Government of Brazil and his delight that there is extended to his countrymen in 1908 the same friendship so generously extended to him in 1906.

PARROTT IN LONDON COURT. He's the Chauffeur Who Returned Willingly After Trip to New York. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS

LONDON, Jan. 16.-James H. Parrott, otherwise known as Paterson, who eloped last December from London with a young woman named Grace Lawrence and was arrested on his arrival in New York on a charge of misappropriating the proceeds of the sale of an automobile in London was in the police court to-day to answer the charge. Parrott was released in New York on consenting to return to England without extradition proceedings and was arrested on his arrival at Plymouth.

The owner of the motor car testified that, Parrott was his chauffeur and got

permission to show the car to a probable purchaser. Subsequently the owner found the car in a garage not his own. The prisoner had not mentioned that it had beer sold and had not paid over any purchase

Grace Lawrence, the girl who came here with Parrott, is still in New York, according

Bank of England Rate Cut Again.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 16 .- The Bank of England reduced to-day its minimum rate of dis count from 6 to 5 per cent. It was reduced from 7 to 6 per cent. on January 2

BRYAN-HEARST RIVALRY. Bryan Men Murmur That They'd Like

Hearst for Second Place. The relations between William J. Bryan and William R. Hearst are a matter for speculation among their friends in New York city. In fact there is more than speculation city. In fact there is more than speculation on this subject; there is something approaching anxiety, as the common ground is taken that "neither can get along without the other." Bryan believes that he will be nominated at Denver. Mr. Hearst is described as believing that he would be a better vote getter ithan Mr. Bryan. The Bryanites said that Mr. Hearst would make a first rate candislate for Vice-President and that if Bryan is nominated they hope

and that if Bryan is nominated they hope to induce Hearst to take second place on What's become of William L. Douglas of Massachusetts?" an intimate friend of

Bryan was asked. "Oh, he's still being considered," was the reply, "but the dreadful mess and pre-dicament in which the Massachusetts Democracy inda itself after the recent Whitney Bartlett fracas will go a long way toward climinating Douglas as a candidate for Vice-

President.

Hearst's friends say that he has declined to entertain any idea of taking the second place. Mr. Bryan and his men are travelling all over the country hurrahing and Charles A. Walsh and other friends of Mr. Hearst are doing likewise for Hearst.

Col. Henry Watterson was in town last night on his way to Washington and Florida. He did not care to say anything except to

He did not care to say anything except to predict that the attendance at the national convention at Denver would not be large.

"It's too far away—I mean Denver—to bring out a great congregation," said Col. Watterson.

A ROAR OF SALUTES AT RIO WRECKED AT FOOT OF CLIFF. FRENCH REMINDER TO JAPAN Crew of Steamship Tolesby Survive Great

Peril on Newfoundland Ceast. ST. Jóhn's, N. F., Jan. 16 .- On the arrival here to-day of the twenty-four men aprising the crew of the British steamship Tolesby the story of her loss and the

escape of her sailors was made known. The steamship, which was bound from Galveston for Hayre loaded with cotton, hit a ledge ten miles west of Cape Race early Monday afternoon in a thick snowstorm. The ledge lay close in to a cliff 500 feet high with a narrow beach at the foot.

The spot was miles away from the nearest settlement, and the signal guns fired in the afternoon and the rockets sent up late in the day were unnoticed. As darkness fell a heavy gale arose. The pounding of the seas broke the steamer's back and then the erew decided to make for the shore.

Three lifeboats were launched, and as soon as they were dropped from the davits they were crushed against the side of the

The crew then built several rafts, on which they managed to reach the beach in

a little cove.

The men sought in vain for an opportunity to scale the cliff, but could find no Finally one of them managed to reach the summit with a rope around his waist, and by means of this the others reached his side.

The rising tide cut off the other twenty from the rope. They gathered together on a slight elevation and built fires to keep

The other four started to hunt for assist ance, but went in the wrong direction and finally reached a village on Tuesday forenoon. Some of the fishermen returned to the cliff and by means of ropes descended to the beach, where they aided the marooned seamen to reach the top of the cliff. The twenty had been cut off for eighteen hours and narrowly escaped being swept away. The rising tide put out their fires. Nearly all were frostbitten and weak from hunger.

The Tolesby was smashed to pieces and her cargo cast upon the beach. FRENCH ARMY BALLOON SCORES.

The Ville de Paris Makes a Successful Trip to Verdun. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Jan. 16 -The dirigible balloon

Ville de Paris has succeeded in sailing from Paris to Verdun. The first trip was attempted three weeks ago but was stopped by high adverse winds.

The delay in making the second start was caused by the anxiety of the military authorities to avoid any unnecessary risk. Meteorologists promising yesterday that a favorable wind was likely to hold, the start was made from Paris at 9:47 A. M. Commandant Bottleax. Pilot Kapferer and Mechanician Paulhan formed the crew.

At Coulommiers Kapferer sent down ote weighted with lead saying that all was well and that the balloon was going eighteen miles an hour. At Montmirai another note was sent down asking the automobiles that were following to turn on their searchlights as an aid to piloting.

At 4:30 o'clock it became evident that the balloon's engines were not working and it returned to Valmy and landed. It was found that a pipe was broken and an hour was required to mend it. Though it was now dark Bottieax decided to continue the journey, saying he would follow the motors' lights. As a matter of fact he led the way, and he reached Verdun and the balloon was safely housed by 7:05 o'elock.

The route followed by the Ville de Paris in its trip to Verdun was practically identical with that of La Patrie, the balloon which recently broke its moorings and passed over the Channel into Scotland. distance from Paris to Verdun is 148 miles. La Patrie carried five passengers and made the trip in six and three-quarter hours. Since the wrecking of La Patrie the Ville de Paris is intended to take its place

PUBLIC HOSE INQUIRY LIKELY. Accountants Boring Into Contracts-Mer-

The investigation ordered by the Mayor into the condition of the fire hose and the contracts under which it was bought was begun in earnest yesterday when accountants got to work at City Hall on files of contracts from Fire Headquarters Enough has been unearthed already to make it probable that the investigation will be made

District Attorney Jerome vesterday sen communication to the Commissioners of Accounts asking that he be kept in touch with the work and that he be notified at once if the accountants find anything to

bond given by the American Surety Company on the Windsor Fire Appliance Company contract is still in existence and stands good. No move has as yet been made by Commissioner Lantry or Corporation Counsel Pendleton to force the surety company or the president of the defunct Windsor concern, Deputy Water Commissioner Loughman, to make good the 11st lengths

of hose that proved rotten. When those who were in command at the Parker Building fire read Commissioner O'Brien's letter in yesterday's Sun defend-ing the water pressure they contented themselves with observing that no matter what any one said regarding the theoretical amount of water to be had, as a matter of fact there was not enough pressure to throw a stream across the street and that the re-

The insurance committee of the Mer-chants Association has written a letter to the President of the Board of Aldermen urging the passage of a building code whose fireproofing requirements shall be more rigid than those of the present code. Under a code like the one recently held up by the Aldermen, the letter says, the Parker Building fire probably would have been confined to the sixth floor, with nominal damage and no loss of life.

The storm which was over the upper Lake re gions on Wednesday was travelling out the St. Lawrence Valley yesterday. Snow was falling in the Lake regions, New England, New York, western Pennsylvania and parts of the Ohio Valley, and rain or snow on the middle Atlantic coast. There was also rain or snow in the upper Tennessee Valley and in the extreme Northwest.

In other quarters the weather was generally fair and over the western half of the country the pressure was high. the country and it was below zero in Wyoming. Minnesota and South Dakota. The lowest re ported was 10 degrees below at Lander, Wyo.

In this city snow fell in the early morning, turn ing to rain; the weather cleared in the afternoon warmer; wind, fresh to brisk southwest; average humidity, 86 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 29.95 3 P. M., 29.88. The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table

9 A. M. 35° 21° 6 P. M. 12 M. 35° 22° 9 P. M. 37° 15° 12 Mid. ... Lowest temperature, 25°, at 10 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAT AND TO-MORRO For eastern New York, fatr to-day; fair and warmer o-morrow; fresh south to east winds. For New England, fair to-day and colder in eastern

portion; fair and slightly warmer to-morrow. For New Jersey, fair to-day and colder in easter and southern portions; fair and slightly warme

THAT FRANCE HAS ALL SORTS OF THINGS FOR SALE.

The "Temps" Complains That the Mikado's Government Places Fat Orders in Other Countries, Although France Helped Him Out With Generous War Loans

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Paris, Jan. 18.-It seems almost criminal to mention commercialism in connection with such an art loving country as France even though in common with other European countries France sometimes permits itself to refer caustically to the United States as a land where art has never been born because the dollar stands in the way, although at other times, as in the present Parliament. a section of French opinion, objecting to America's obtaining art from abroad, aims to obstruct such acquisitions by taxing exports of art objects.

But what is regarded generally as the most conservative and reliable newspaper in Paris, the Temps, leads the paper to-night with an article headed "Japan and France." which is the most plain spoken bid for the expenditure of a foreign nation's money in this wondrous Gaulic realm which has appeared in a responsible public organ in a

long time. Intrenching itself behind the statement that the Temps favored the Franco-Japanese entente in the beginning and holds the same opinion to-day, the paper declares that it is therefore free to express itself regarding the fashion in which, from an economic standpoint, Japan has put the entente into practice.

France was very fortunate, says the Temps politely, to be able to render financial aid to Japan when such aid was very precious. She should have been able to count on the other hand on reciprocity, which has been wanting. Continuing,

"In place of addressing itself to us when it had orders to bestow the Japanese Government has addressed other countries, for which preference was not justified by any technical superiority whatever. We do not speak of military orders during the war, when no Franco-Japanese entente existed. On the contrary what has happened since the war is calculated to inspire n us surprise and regret."

The Temps shows that in 1906 and 1907 Japan placed orders for military, naval and railway equipment to the amount of 60,000,000 francs in England, 118,000,000 in Germany and 120,000,000 in America.

Aside from the figures represented in this calculation the Temps cites the construction of four battleships and five armored cruisers, costing 350,000,000 francs. of which half must have been placed abroad owing to the condition of the Japanese industrial equipment. Of this 175,000,000 francs worth of foreign orders France was not even asked to quote prices. Marine guns have been ordered in Germany of a kind that the Germans do not even make for themselves although these guns have been used for a long time in the French

The Temps remarks that two loans within two years were put at the disposition of Japan by France, one of £12,000,000 sterling at 4 per cent. and the other of £11,500,000 sterling at 5 per cent., the first effecting the redemption of 200,000,000 yen in Japanese Treasury 6 per cent, bonds, and the second the redemption of an English loan at 6 per cent., for which the English, prudent people, had exacted special guarantees, such as the railway receipts, whereas the French did not exact such a guarantee and loaned their money at the same time at less in-

Characterizing this as a doubly admirable operation, the Temps says the occasion would have been well chosen to recognize French kindness by making France to parand economic development of the Mikado's empire. This has not been done at all and it is unfortunate. In conclusion the paper

"It seems to us opportune to point out that such a regrettable omission will not become habitual. The excellent, cordial relations between France and Japan permit us to hope that this friendly remark will bear fruit."

JAPAN'S BOTHERSOME BUDGET Played Hob With the Last Cabinet and Is Still a Trouble Maker.

Special Cable Despatch to THR SUN Tokio, Jan. 18.-To-morrow's Kokumin, reviewing the Government situation at length, will show that the Saionji Cabinet passed through three distinct crises within the last two months in attempts to adjust the budget. These were averted only through the good offices of ex-Premier Baron Katsura. It is significant that the needs of the railways have been the disturbing factor.

The army and navy, which were to bear two-thirds of the proposed postponements of appropriations, consented to such action, as Isaburo Yamagata, Minister of Communications; Baron Katsura, and Baron Admiral Yamamoto, Minister of Marine, insisted upon the necessity of the postponement, thus following Prince Ito's peace

The forecasts for the Saionji administra tion are gloomy. Viscount Inajior Tajiri, the chief of the Board of Audit, characterizes the present budget as hopeless. Even the semi-official Jiji admits that the Cabinet's dignity has been seriously impaired.

A stormy session of the Diet is expected but the numerical strength of the Seiyukai (Government party) renders dissolution improbable. The general opinion is that the half dead Ministry will be nursed through the session and that then a complete change

will come. The state of the health of Baron Katsura. who is suffering from a serious affection of the kidneys, complicates matters

Sister of Rachel, the Actress, Dead, Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Jan. 16.-Lia Felix, sister of the great tragedienne Rachel (Elisa Rachel

Felix), died to-day at the age of 77. She

was an actress.

Rachel, who was only 38 years old at her death, died in 1858. She had been on the

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LABOR MEN QUESTION METZ

COMPTROLLER GRILLED AT C. F. U.S "UNEMPLOYED" MEETING. Coler and McGowan With Him at a Gather-

ing to Protest Against Reported Giving

Up of City Contracts-Talks of Hot Air

Furnace in Brooklyn Making Trouble. For more than an hour Comptroller Herman A. Metz stood a fusillade of questions, most of them unfriendly, from the meeting held last night under the auspices of the Central Federated Union in Beethoven Hall. It was called to ask the city officials why city contracts were held up while so many people were idle. Bird S Coler, who came in time to hear part of the Comptroller's speech preceding the ques-

bait Mr. Metz. There was some doubt at first whether any of the city officials but Coler would appear. The meeting began late and at 8:30 P. M. President Patrick F. McGowan of the Board of Aldermen turned up.

tions, varied the proceedings by trying to

A. B. McStay of the Pattern Makers Union presided and told the object of the meeting A number of letters of regret from city officials were read. They included letters from the Mayor, Chief Engineer George W. Tellson of the Department of Public Works, Park Commissioner Berry, Corporation Counsel Pendleton, Commis sioners Bensel Stevenson and Cowan and Borough

President John F. Ahearn. With Mr. Ahearn's letter were copies of letters he sent to the Comptroller complaining of the holding up of contracts. One of them said:

I want to call your attention to the unsatis actory condition of public works on account of the Department of Finance failing to pay the contractors who find it hard to pay out money without a return. The Chambers street pavement is in a deplorable condition, although the contract for the work was warded and approved.

James H. Hatch of the upholsterers union, the first speaker, said New York was suffering from an unnatural panic. Hatch went over the same figures he gave on Sunday at the meeting of the C. F. U., ahowing the contracts reported to be held up, the amounts involved and the number of men idle in the various departments. President McGowan was the first city official escorted to the platform and he

ollowed Hatch. "While I was pleased to hear the last speaker I do not take such a hopeless and speaker I do not take such a hopeless and pessimistic view of the present state of affairs as he has done. It is true that finances are tied up at present, also that this is a Presidential election year, which usually throws men idle and depresses business unless it is a onesided election, until the issue is settled. It is true that the money situation is a trying one and it is difficult for men like myself to understand how this is brought about." stand how this is brought about.

President McGowan having said nothing which committed him was let go. After Henry De Veaux of the Actors' Protective nion made a speech arraigning the city fficials Comptroller Metz took the floor. "I came here," he said, "because I wanted to face the music. I did not want you to think I was afraid to come. There is no money being held up except what I am compelled under the law to hold up."

It made them tired, he said, to hear

criticisms coming from all quarters from people who were not acquainted with the situation or did not understand the facts. Brooklyn was the place where all this hot air came from, and a good deal of it came from one big hot air furnace."

The most wildly exaggerated stories ere circulated, he said, of men being ischarged. None of these stories were In 1905 416 employees were dropped: in 1905 416 employees were dropped; in 1906, a very properous year, 1,195 were dropped, and in 1907, the panic year, 1,454 were dropped. He answered Borough President Ahearn's complaints as follows:

"The Chambers street job was \$9,000. Johnny Ahearn was pounding me all the time and said he was in an awful fix. The money was not certified, and I said 'For heaven's sake, John, go ahead with it.' He went ahead."

The Comptroller followed with figures giving the contracts held up in the five boroughs, some of which, especially in Brooklyn, were assessments. The people

would not pay up the assessments and the work could not go on.

"I'm damned," he said, "if I'll start the work until I get the money. I won't get into the clutches of the law." More figures which he produced tended show that there were more exaggerated to show that there were more exaggerated statements as to the actual quantity of work being done. He dazzled the audience with long lines of figures, told what he could and could not do, and said that New York was not "broke" by any means.

"And here," he said, "I want to tell you that a popular loan on bonds is only a dream. I tried to float \$15,000,000 worth at 4 per cent and fell and sold a few mill-

at 4 per cent and fell and sold a few mil-ions when it was raised to 4½ per cent. wanted to issue \$40,000,000 worth, but could not do so and had to get J. Pierront Morgan to guarantee \$20,000,000 before I could sell the rest. Other bonds had to be guaranteed by syndicates before the small buyers would touch them."

When the Comptroller was through Tim-

othy J. Healey of the Eccentric Firemen's Union, a former Hearst candidate, demanded to know what was done with the "They are to be settled, I believe, for \$400,000. They were worked up out of all proportion."

"Do you mean that the workingmen are "No, but the lawyers worked up the

claims. James J. Daly of the Dock Builders Union demanded to know why a syndicate which purchased \$35,000,000 was favored in the interest. Mr. Metz said the only

reply was that it was not true. Questions were then fired at him from all parts of the hall, the answers to some of which he had anticipated in his speech; He answered them again but that did not matter. They were fired at him over and

over again.

Mr. Coler followed the Comptroller and criticised his administration.

"I suppose," he said, "I am the big hot air furnace referred to in Brooklyn. I am glad I was not called a little hot air furnace."

The meeting closed with the carrying of resolutions calling on the public officers of New York immediately to appropriate enough money to start public work and calling on all municipal. State and national authorities to open the channels of employment for a large number of the unem-ployed throughout the country. John C. Earl Decorated by the Mikado.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 16.—The Emperor of Japan has conferred the Order of Yukosho and a life membership in the Japanese Red Cross Society upon John C. Earl of Gates avenue in recognition of his services in connection with the American relief work during the recent famine in Japan. Baron Takowo Osawa, a special envoy of the Emperor, recommended the decoration after a recent visit to America. Mr. Earl has been identified also with relief work in India, China, Sweden, Norway and

STANDARD OIL HEARING. Auditor of the Galena Company Ordered

to Furnish Information.

Arthur C. Steinbrenner, auditor of the Galena Signal Oil Company, which, it is said, is owned by the Standard, testified yesterday in the Government's suit to dissolve the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey that although the Galena company furnished lubricating oil direct to the Santa Fé and Rock Island railroads it continued o pay the Waters-Pierce Company commissions on the sales. This was because the latter company had prior contracts with the railroads. He said he did not know from what company the Galena bought its raw material, although he had been connected with the Galena fourteen years All the purchases, he said, were made through the purchasing department and he was not familiar with that part of

Mr. Steinbrenner said that the Galena company employed forty-nine travelling experts and that some of them solicited business in a small way It had solicitors and salesmen who attended to that part of the business. The reason, he testified, that he refused to tell where the Galena company bought its raw materials to convert into lubricating oil was because by so doing he might divulge the company's

formula. Mr. Kellogg, who conducted the examination, then directed Mr. Steinbrenner to furnish at some future time to Examiner Ferriss the names of the companies from which the Galena purchased its raw material, the quantity purchased and the amount paid for it, saying that this information would in no way disclose the formula of manufacture at Franklin, Pa.

Jefferson Justus, assistant to the comptroller of the Pennsylvania Railroad, produced a letter or a copy of a letter be

troller of the Pennsylvania Railroad, produced a letter, or a copy of a letter, he could not say which, sent by William Rockefeller, Jr., to President Scott of the Pennsylvania Railroad in October, 1877, which was asked for to confirm a centract between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Standard Oil Company. Under the contract no other shippers were to receive any commissions unless they made shipments equal to those of the Standard from which the same profit was derived. The witness said that no other company shipped so much oil as the Standard. much oil as the Standard.

William R. King, who has had charge of the sales of refined oils and naphtha in this State and New England since 1898, said he received reports about shipments and sales by competitors which he turned over to the statistical department of his company. He gave his assistants in-structions to the effect that he wanted to know what business the Standard's com-petitors were doing. He admitted that the Standard ran some companies as inde-pendents "until they got them in good shape and then bought them out and took

The next session of the hearing will be in Washington at the Department of Commerce

FROM THE PLAZA TO BELLEVUE. Secretary of the Honduran Legation Out of His Head.

Manuel H. Ugarte, secretary of the Honduran Legation in Washington and nephew of Dr. Angel Ugarte, who came to this country as the Honduran Minister after the revolution last summer, was taken ward from the Hotel Plaza yesterday afternoon. He became so violent after he found where he was that the hospital authorities had to make him a prisoner. His uncle, the Minister, started at once for New York when he learned the circum-

stances.

Ugarte is 24 years old, a graduate of a law school in Central America, and is highly educated. Several weeks ago he showed signs of temporary insanity and was sent to a hospital in Washington. He got out of the hospital on Wednesday and carrie at once to New York. came at once to New York, going to the Plaza. He went out in the afternoon, bought an immense quantity of jewelry and clothing on credit and had it sent to the hotel. Finally the hotel authorities sent word to Washington and his uncle Urbano Ugarte, brother of the Minister,

came here yesterday morning.

The young man got beyond the control of his uncle yesterday and on the advice of a physician he was sent to Bellevue. Bellevue it is thought his illness is only

PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE Asks Congress to Investigate the New

German Agreement. The twenty-third annual meeting of the American Protective Tariff League was held yesterday at the league headquarters, 339 Broadway. The meeting was unanimous in its views that the next nominee of the Republican party for President of the

United States must and will be a protecresolutions adopted were the German tariff trade agreement, which the league asks Congress to investigate with a view to determining both its practical workings and the question of its legality, and an indorsement of the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury for the Secretary of the Secretary of the Treasury for the exaction of a fee in all protests filed by importers against both classification and valuation. President Charles A. Moore occupied the chair and Wilbur F. Wakeman served as secretary of the meeting. The election of officers resulted as follows Charles A. Moore, president; William F. Draper, first vice-president; John E. Reyburn, second vice-president and Wilbur F.

LETS PIRIE OUT OF JAIL And Orders Him to Pay His Wife \$125

Month Alimony Justice Davis in the Supreme Court yesterday directed Allen H. Pirie, son of a Chicago dry goods merchant, to pay his wife Hazel B. Pirie, \$125 a month alimony pending the trial of her suit for a separation. At the same time Justice Davis directed that Pirie be released from the Nassau county jail, where he has been incarcerated December 19. Pirie was arrested on his wife's statement that he was not a resident of this State and intended to leave the jurisdiction so that her application for alimony would be fruitless. Justice Davis finds that Pirie is a bona fide resident of Sea Cliff, L. I., and is entitled

DEAD IN CENTRAL PARK With Pistol in His Hand and Bullet Hole

in His Head. Policeman Mayer of the Arsenal found the body of a man on a bench in the east walk in Central Park opposite Seventy-first street at 6:30 o'clock last night. There

street at 6:30 o'clock last night. There was a .38 calibre bullet in his temple and a .38 calibre revolver in his hand.

He was about 15 years old and 5 feet 9 inches tall and weighed about 170 pounds. He had blue eyes, a sandy mustache and wore a blue serge suit, black overcoat and black derby hat. On the fly leaf of a memorandum book in his pocket was the name "S. A. O'Connor." The body was taken to the morgue

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At 1-3 to 1-2 Former Prices \$1 to \$1.50 Shirts and Drawers, in pink

or tan mercerized; also ecru with blue stripes, medium white merino, ribbed balbriggan, white mercerized cotton or white

\$1.50 to \$2.25 Shirts and Drawers, in mercerized ribbed, blue cashmere ribbed, gray cashmere, linen mesh, white wool, athletic linen or cotton. \$2.75 to \$4.25 Shirts and Drawers,

in silk and wool, gray wool, pink mercerized, \$1.95 striped lisle, silk, white lisle, Stuttgarter, American silk, or Brooklyn Knitting Co.'s Garment

50c

Garment

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RIGHT AND LEFT BOWERS AT SHERIFF'S JURY DINNER,

And Timothy Woodruff Urges the Serious View of Hughes Candidacy-Andrew Carnegie Is in the First Panel and Proposes to Eat as Often as Possible The first panel of the Sheriff's jury gave

dinner at Delmonico's last night, at which Tom Foley as Sheriff was guest of the Sheriff's jurors for the first time. Frank R. Lawrence presided, with Sheriff Foley on his right and Andrew Carnegie occupying of Supreme Court Justices, together with William H. McElroy, the Hon Timothy L. Woodruff and the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman. The guest roster included a number of

the Sheriff's friends, including his predecessor, Nicholas J. Hayes; Nathan F. Strauss, Richard Croker, Jr., Alfred J. Johnson, the Hon. Tim Sullivans, Charles F. Murphy, Frank Farrell, James E. Gaffney, John H. O'Brien, Frank M. O'Brien, William A Willis and Percival Nagle. Sheriff Foley was introduced by Toast-

master Lawrence and made the usual sreech. Andrew Carnegie told a lot of Scotch stories and expressed a determina-tion never to miss another jury dinner to which he might be invited. Mr. Carnegie is now a member of the first panel of the

Sheriff's jury.
Timothy Woodruff said that he hored the Democrats present might join with the Republicans in taking seriously the possibility of Gov. Hughes being nominated for the Presidency. This was received with the acclaim that everything meets at a

Sheriff's jury dinner. CONTEST OF H. H. LAMPORT'S WILL Doctor and Other Witnesses Say Ilis Mind

Dr. John Leftingwell Hatch of to West Tenth street was a witness yesterday before Surrogate Beckett in the contest over the will of Hiram H. Lamport, who died in Paris in January, 1907, leaving the bulk of his estate to Mary Clementine Smedley, who had been his nurse for two years. Mr. Lamport was an old man when he died and worth considerable money. A an article or thing using the name of a biblinumber of his nephews and nieces are con-

testing the will. Dr. Hatch, who was one of the witnesser to the will, made eighteen months before Lamport died, was cross-examined by Lawyer Edmund L. Mooney for the contestants. Mr. Mooney brought out that Dr. Hatch owed Miss Smedley \$500 and had been connected with the Universal Medical Institute, which got into trouble with the postal authorities. He was also the advocate of a method of curing cancers by plasters, Mr. Mooney elicited, and still believes that some skin cancers can be cured by plasters.

Another of Dr. Hatch's nostrums, it developed, was "a life giving serum," of which he administered injections to old

Mr. Lamport. Hatch maintained that his serum was strengthening and that he had helped Lamport physically by the injec-Both Dr. Hatch and the other witnesses to the will testified that in their opinion Mr. Lamport was of sound mind when he made the will that left \$15,000 to Miss Smedley and made her his residuary legatee after some smaller bequests to a few rela-

Hubert E. Rogers, a lawyer, testified that he had been called by Miss Smedley to draw a will for Mr. Lamport, but had refused when he found that Miss Smedley had a list of the bequests all prepared and insisted that the will should be drawn in her presence and contain the proposed legacies. Mr. Rogers and others testified legacies. Mr. Rogers and others testified that Miss Smedley was in the habit of calling Lamport "Papa," and that in referring to the clauses of the will, she would ask "Papa Lamport" to consider the matter on his

"that he might face the Almighty with a clear conscience."

Mr. Rogers added that Miss Smedley refused to allow him to have private conversation concerning his will with Mr. Lamport and that when he did ask Lamport in her presence whether the old man wished to leave Miss Smedley anything in trust she broke in with the statement:

"No, everything is to go outright or not at all. I don't want any afterclaps."

The hearing continues to-day. with a clear conscience

BOSTON WOMAN LOST HERE. Mrs. Frederick Werner Escaped From

Nurse and Relatives Can't Find Her. A general alarm was sent out by Police Headquarters yesterday for Mrs. Frederick W. Werner, 35 years old, of Boston and London, wife of a shoe manufacturer who runs an American shoe store in the British metropolis. Mr. Werner, his brother, Henry Werner, and Mrs. Werner's brother S. Briel of Boston, fear that she has killed

herself or is wandering about New York in a half crazed condition. Mrs. Werner lived with her husband in London until last March. She then came to this country to see her mother and other relatives, and stayed with them and gave indications of a dangerous mental state. She managed to elude her nurse, packed a small bag and left the house on, Monday night. On Wednesday her relatives Monday night. On Wednesday her relatives got letters from her in New York, written in hysterical language on paper of the Hotel Belmont. She threatened to take her life. On Tuesday, when she was writing the letters, her husband landed from Europe, hurried to the Grand Central

Station, just across the street from the Hotel Belmont, and jumped aboard an ex-The two Werners came to New York and hunted for some trace and found that she had either registered at the Hotel Bel-mont under a false name or had not been a guest there at all. Werner told Inspector Mc afforty that there could be no possible

reason for her disappearance excep mental state. In the general order Mrs. Werner is described as being of dark eyes, hair and com lexion and garbed when she left Boston in a brown tailormade suit and a brown ricture hat. All her clothes are marked with her initials, E. W.

ERRATIC FANATICS

He threw the paper to the floor, a faint tinge of color spreading over his sallow face and showing through the thin straggly whiskers. With a high keyed nasal snarl

"That seems to let out a man with my name," his brother "Benjamin" remarked while his round, ruddy, smiling face showed the value of a sweet and natural disposition contrasting strongly with the ultra religious

and fanatical brother, always on the look-That evening at dinner Ben suddenly stopped his skinny brother as he started to bite into a piece of delicious "Angels Food." Some one at the table took up the water pitcher and asked him if he would have

"I suppose you will have to go to the Dr. and have your "Adams Apple" cut off, if you want to be consistent and of course you will have to give up your trip to St. Augustine this winter. Think how awfully it must grate on the nervous people who have to live in St. Paul, Los Angeles and other places innocently carrying biblical

"And think again of the thoughtless and sacrilegious persons who erect buildings

You can never have the healing help of "St. Jacobs Oil." Never see a foot ball game played by the "Sons of Eli," never sail on the steamer "St. Paul" and never taste "Elijah's Manna."

A lot of good things in this world take It is truly a mark of respect to name a

good article after a good man. MORAL. - Genuine plety rest prophets and the worthy people, places and things named after them.

Furnish Frollesome Fun for Folks.

"It just makes me scotching mad. I'll never buy or have to do in any way with

some "Adams Ale" and roly poly Ben

of steel made in "Bethlehem," Pa.

their names from the Bible.